

Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Impotent rage-a hair pulling wife with

The death of Secretary Stanton leaves the Supreme Court Judgeship again vacant,

The Wilmington people are truly enter prising. They are now going to make guand for the rest of the State.

Our devil asked us to give him a Christ mas box to-day. We didn't have any mone but he got it-on the left ear.

It is understood that the political friend of the Hons. Abbott and Dockery, will give them a Christmas dinner in Wilmington.

Prentice wants Beecher to pray for him

to see it he can save him. Prentice has always been trying to get Beecher to do some impossible thing. We regret to learn that Prim, the Spanish

General, has a "peaked" nose, as our cor fidence in him is greatly impaired from and after this date.

Chicago pork-packers are beginning to be A horrible thought runs against us-tr

An eminent astronomer says that the earth will shortly have a new moon much nearer to us than the present one. The al-

Pikes' editorials are good Standard read Of course they are; and that which Standard reading is what the people believe

manac makers are disgusted.

"Love," in the Indian language, is "Shan icudomowitchewagin."—Erchange.

Nice little word, that, Reckon they wanted to get a word as hard to say as true love is to find.

John C. Fremont is said to be one of th Very probable. When persons can't find a way to get a bill through they are apt to want a " Path-finder " As the inhabitants of Weldon are with-

out any amusement we suggest to them the

ropriety of inducing J. Stone, Esq., to deliver an oration. We are credibly informed An exchange says one bill-posting firm used sixteen barrels of paste the day before

the New York charter election. We con sider it evident that the New York polit cians were fully up to the sticking point. An Ohio woman, with the aid of a "spirit

medium," recently married a man who had been dead two years, and then went home and had an elegant wedding feast. That's about the flattest wedding we ever heard of

Mr. Fargo, the express manager, is build-ing a residence in Buffalo, and nine tons of glass has been used in its construction.—

In which case, Fargy mustn't throw

A man in New York named Abbott rigged some torpedoes to blow up the Spanish gunboats but the gunboats got off before his torpedoes did. This was disgraceful and the man who made such poor torpedoes should be hung.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy is in anxio quest of a personal pronoun that may repre sent in the third person si vidual of either sex, - Exchathird person singular, an ind

Easy enough. Let him say Theodore Tilton and his requirements are met.

New York is to have a homeopathic in-We are glad of it, presuming that th are going to shut up those men who run around with little bottles of sugar coated

Susan B. Anthony says she "can have Susan Anthony on her tombestone, and not "Relic of some fool of a man."—Exchange, Well, if her body reposes there there wi'll be the relics of a fool, whether she marries

Lopez is said to be on his last legs .- Ex

Pooh, that's nothing. We have been or our last leg for eight years, and stand a chance of worrying out a hundred years

Pike of the Raleigh Standard is about to

marry. - Wilmington Post. Send us an invitation to the wedding and tell us who is to be the other victim. We want to be informed as we would like to be present when the thing takes place.

The editor of the Wilmington Star has long article headed "Our Imperial Destiny." We presume that he dosn't mean to imply that a crown is likely to rest upon his head but that his head is liable to rest upon its crown if too much scuppernong is imbibed.

The French Prince Imperial has smoked his first cigar. The telegram don't state whether he immitated Jonah.—New York

We think it more likely he imitated that whale and let Jonah go.

Horsee Greeley has written another lette to Ben Butler. This time it is a two col umn-and-half-long one. While differing somewhat with Gen. Butler we at the same time beg leave to warn Horace that Benjamin is a tough customer to write " open let-

We are in receipt of the Primitive Baptist and would notice but, unfortunately, a puf of wind blew our copy out of our hand int the ear of our "devil," and it went in so far that he hasn't been able to get it out yet. When he does, we will get a microscope and find out what it's about.

Manton Marble has made a present of complete file of the World to his Alma Mater, the University of Rochester. He is supposed to have done this out of revenge for some former punishment he received there. His fiendish plot has succeeded only too well, and two of the faculty are sick and three crazy for endeavoring to make the World's arithmetic man's figures come out 1869-1870.

ch the end of the year 186 eeling that we have endeavored duty by the pa trons of the STANDARD, the public in gener al and the Republican party especially. Cas ting our eyes backwards, we can see many things that have been left ndone and othe rs which could have be m better done, but ; taking in view the who de retrospect of the h ust year, we venture to : my that affairs are in , a much better state | erhaps than we had reason to anticipate, though all is not a o well by any mean is as we might wish. To help cure the evils which afflict the bod v politic, to stren gthen the hands of our serva, ats, the public of ficers to spread useful inform untion and to expose wrongs wherever disco vered or by whomsoever perpetrated, shati' be our endeavor in the future as it has been in the past.

We feel confident that the public appre ciate our efforts. It is used ess to refer to the increasing circulation of this paper. Other testimonials reach us day by day of no ordiary character, while with but few exceptions, and these of such a character as to be unworthy of serious neice, the whole Republican party stands at our back and sustains us in our position.

The new year opens with & few clouds in the horizon. Among them the most threatening is the financial difficulties of the State, But with prudence, honesty and nerve, this cloud can be easily dispelled.

The outrages of lawless men in our midst ought to be repressed. We regard with astonishment, and even with indignation, the apathy exhibited by many leading men and public journals in reference to this question. Gentlemen, we ask you in all. incerity, if you will not assist us in exporing these outrages, and bringing their prapetrators to justice? Can it be that there, is one among you, who will turn aside aside leave the wounded man to the mercy of the elements or his more savage fello es like the Levite did, until a Samaritan ' and and administered relief? We are fair , to believe that if you but knew as much as , we do, that not one of you would remai a silent, but that the year 1870 would be ashered in with one unanimous voice of den queration against outlaws and assassins, r.o matter to what party or political faitl 4 they may be at

We say that the prest year has not been so very prosperous, that there is not left room for complaint. But for one we enter the new year with r enewed faith and stronger hopes than ever. In the maintainance of Republican principles, we have shared somewhat in the fruits of Republican victories. We do not fear defeat. We are standing with our armor buckled on for the assuing contest if there be one approaching; and, if there be not, ready still to battle for the honor and prosperity of North Carolina against whatever foes may oppose or in whatsoever position it may please God

Georgia. The bill which has been pending in Co gress relative to the State of Georgia, passed on Thursday, and was signed by the Presi dent yesterday at one o'clock.

This Act of Congress is entitled "An Act to promote the reconstruction of Georgia," and is the result of the broken faith by the Georgia Legislature, the particulars of which our readers are conversant with. The bill authorizes and directs Gov. Bul-

lock to issue his proclamation summoning ll persons elected to the General Assembl as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25, 1868, to appear in Atlanta on some certain day, and proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of the Act just passed by Congress. In the second section of the Act, the mem

bers of the houses, besides taking the oath required by the constitution of Georgia must take an oath prescribed in the said Act of Congress, usually known as the test oath unless the disabilities of those who have been banned shall have been removed in which case, then they make oath to that

The bill sets forth, that if any person shall by force, violence, or fraud, wilfully hinder or interrupt any person elected from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed or from participating in the proceedings of the Senate or House after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and may be tried therefor by the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which the offence may be committed, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years and the jurisdiction of said courts shall be sole and exclusive.

The bill further declares, that the exclusion of any person elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of the Senate House upon the ground of race or color, or previous condition of servitude would be llegal and revolutionary, and is prohibited. The bill also declares, that upon the ap-

plication of the Governor of Georgia, the President shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the prorisions of the bill which has just been en-The bill further requires that the Legisla

ture shall ratify the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States before Senators and Representa tives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Gov. Bullock has returned to Georgia-

the law has been signed by the President of the United States-and is effective. The Governor of Georgia will forthwith issue his proclamation in accordance with the law -and the people's representatives will assemble in Atlanta, and proceed in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the Government. The colored members who were unceremoniously kicked out will now take their seats, and the fifteenth amendment will be ratified or adopted. How silly now appears the great State of Georgia in the eyes of the world! She can no longer hesitate. She refused quietly to do her duty, now she must! And she will! Had faith been kept-had the colored members been allowed to take their seats-had the fifteenth amendment been adopted-in plain language, had Georgia acted wisely, her representatives would now have been in the

Congress of the United States. A Richmond paper says, "Georgia comes out as we expected. She has pains and pe nalties now. For her own sake it would have been better had she acted otherwise. True enough-and better for the nation. It It is cause of regret that the spirit of revolt should have shown itself in Georgia. Her soldiers in the rebellion were brave men, but her people have not acted bravely in their attempt to thwart the national plan of reconstruction. Virginia, it her admission is delayed, it is on account of the conduct of Georgia; still, Virginia will be admitted we have not the least doubt, at an early day, on the reassembling of Congress, without other conditions being heaped upon her. The prompt action of Congress in the case of Georgia, is an earnest of what may be expected. Longer tampering will not be

The "Anatomy of the Bedbug" is the subject of a recent German scientific vol-Judging from its phlebatomizing habits

written a book on anatomy.

Inducements to Immir

It is stated by the best New York he that merchants from the South make the payments more promptly and ask credit in ewer instances, than those from any other ection. Within the last three years the South has not only bought largely and paid n cash, but she has paid off mil debtedness incurred before the war; and this, too, when her fields were desolated, her banking capital was destroyed, her railroads orn up, and her institutions had undergone greater revolution than could have be rought about by successful secession. There s not an instance in the annals of history that presents a parallel, and perhaps no country on the face of the globe would have o quickly sprung from the misery and poverty of a devastating war to a penceful pros perity so noble and gratifying.

This marveflous production ender nost ad verse circumstances has attracted the ttention of Northern farmers and capitalists, and to-day exploring parties are traversing every Southern State looking for the most favorable point for investment. Visitors in the winter, labor under a disadvantage in not being able to see the crops growing ; but hey rae recompensed by escaping the terrible cold of high latitudes and enjoying the oveliest weather they ever saw.

No State presents a happier medi clit onto then North Carolina Hore we scape the intense cold of winter, and the eat of summer is never greater than in New fork city, enabling white men to work in the open air during every month in the year. The soil is casily worked, and in this climate vields an abundance of every variety of production, from cotton of fine quality to every fruit that grows in the middle and eastern States, as well as many that will not

stand their winter.

The apples of Western North Carolina ar tot surpassed in the world. Peaches can se, and are beginning to be, raised cheaply n great quantities, and transportation to New York costs only from 25 to 35 cents basket, and that, too, when they arrive in narket before Maryland peaches are ripe Grapes reach a perfection rivalling California. The Catawba is a native of Catawba ounty, and fortunes are being made in wine culture. Dairying has been successfully in roduced in Buncombe county, by gentle men from New York, and we are informed that, buying the best grass lands in the world at from three to ten dollars per acre they can make several times more money or the capital invested than can be done in the best counties of New York

But it would be useless to attempt in one article an enumeration of the varied agricultural productions of this State. Let he gentlemen now visiting through the country, and those who may come bereafter, be shown what can be done by prudent investment, and soon the influx of capital and skilled labor will not only add to our wealth by increasing production, but will double the assessed value of the State by enhancing the value of land. Thus immigration will be beneficial to the native by increasing the value of his property, and to the immigrant by giving a greater return for the capital and labor invested than in any State north of Dixon's line.

The English Question There is an evident drift in current events towards the satisfactory adjustment of what are known as the Alabama claims. Mr. phia Press, like the storm that shakes the seas, has been followed by a calm in which its manly candor is no longer recollected with anger. The London Times seizes the occasion to declare that if Mr. Motley proposes the settlement of the Alabama claim through negotiations at Washington instead of London, his proposal will be accepted. This is an auspicious tender of good will. But other good agencies are at work. Our Representative at London is the friend of the Liberal Ministry, and more than one of this Ministry is committed, if not to our side of the case, at least to a special recognition of some of the principles laid down in Mr. Sumner's speech. Such was Mr. Bright's language-such the language of his great friend, Richard Cobden, before his death. There is no Palmerston in the British Cabinet with his eager hate of America. and none who was deeply committed to sympathy with the slaveholders' rebellion. The parties to the case on both sides of the At-

lantic are friends Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, s a careful and prudent statemen, unembarrassed by a President like Andrew Johnson or by a treaty like that of Reverdy Johnson. He opens new books under an Administration having the full and increasing confi dence of the American people. If the ne rotiations are transferred to Washington, they will be conducted in the best temper, and under the best circumstances. With our country it is not so much a question of money as of principles, and the avowal of these in any settlement will leave no party dishonored. England's most trusted states men have laid the groundwork for a perpetual treaty of peace. - Make what Cobden declared and what Bright repeated the base of the adjustment, and it will stand forever as an indestructible covenant between the

Mungen for Repudiation

In the Congress of the United States, is member whose name is Mungen-he is a Democrat," and an out-and-out advocate of repudiation. In his place in the House a few days since, he made a great speech in favor of the government declaring against the payment of the National debt-he aspired to be the leader of his party, and he no doubt reflected their sentiments, but they had not the nerve to back him up.

Of Mungen, the repudiationist, the Toledo Blade says, "Mungen put it altogether too strong. What might be a capital thing as an electioneering document among the copperheads of Bill's district, was rather a bad blow on the Democratic bondholders of the cast. So far as a sensation was concerned, his speech was a success. As soon as his bomb shell exploded, it was discovered that it was not Gen. Grant, nor Gov. Boutwell, nor the Republican members of the House, that was wounded by it. There was a general rush and scramble for the floor on the part of Democratic members to explain, and to define positions. In fact, the Repudiator found that it was not the national debt, but him-self, which the Democracy was disposed to repudiate. Erastus Brooks, Kerr, Randall, Cox and Woodward, in hot baste, declared that Mungen was not their style of a perfect Democrat. They were not that manner of men. So much for the happy effect of the elections for two or three years past, in quickening and enlightening the consciences of Democratic leaders as to the villiany of such propositions. Verily, political defeat

The opinion of Judge Brooks that the Homestead Exemption law is unconstitu tional will excite great interest in this State. This opinion is directly opposite to that of a majority of the Supreme Court of this State, although it is shared in by Chief Justice Pearson. Where so many and so excellent lawyers disagree we do not pretend to decide, and will only say that the decision will not affect the people of this State to do with Virginia or Virginia with Georgia! any material extent, unless the Legislature Allow that Georgia has broken her promises, should see fit to repeal the law.

s a means of grace."

Chicago must be a nice place to emigrate we believe that the bed-bug had better have from-it only costs one year in the peniten- admitted as soon as possible for it is but has been so long in unhappy ignorance of tiary to whip a child to death there,

Notwithstanding the disordered state of ciety in two or three counties of our Com wealth, there is a steady and fix mination on the part of ca North, to contribute to the ense resources whi

the bowels of the soil of Geologists, for a term of ye facts in regard to the minerals yet undevel oped, which, in themselves, are startling. Prof. Emmons, whose death North Carolina will ever deplore, carried his researches a very considerable extent, and the goo resulting therefrom has been manifest, and paved the way for other researches, which we are pleased to say have been prosecut by Prof. Kerr, with great diligence, and in a manner which justifies us in the assertion that for minerals and soil, North Carolina stands second to no State in the South.

Our coal fields have been ascertained to be inexhaustible—and the quality is superior. Gold is as abundant in North Caro line as in California or Australia, and it is only necessary to "dig for it" to obtain it. Iron ore, of the very best quality, is abundant in North Carolina, and in fact, not only abundant, but the iron made therefrom he been pronounced by competent judges as not inferior to the very best English. And then we have in the way of building material, granite and brown stone, and in some of the North-western counties a fair article of marble. So much for our mineral re-

In soil, we have every variety, and suited to all crops. The rich low lands of the State cannot be excelled in tertility and are the best corn lands in the South assertion, we know; but such is the fact and we take pleasure in so stating. In other portions of the State we have the cotton land, and its value may be judged from its productiveness-much of it produces 500 lbs, of lint to the acre.

Then we have the soil adapted to the growth of tobacco, and it is a fact notorious, that the tobacco raised in Person, Granville and Warren commands the very best prices in the markets of Virginia.

For fruits, Western North Carolina equal to any portion of the United States The apple is raised to great perfection, and is highly prized for, not only its size, but its

We might go on and enumerate a thou and other advantages enjoyed by North Carolina. But it is unnecessary. The peo ple of the United States, we may say, know the value of North Carolina, and to day from the mountain to the seashore there are gentlemen looking out locations with a view to permanent residences. The people of the State will give them a hearty welcome-we need just such men-men who will spend their money and their time in bringing t the surface our hidden treasures-men who will drain our rich swamps and make then productive as gardens. We need capital is North Carolina, and capitalists may come to our State with as much security as they can visit the different sections of their own

Monetary Matters.

There is no subject upon which the tion of Congress is so eagerly awaited as upon finance. The monetary condition of the country is such that there is an almost universal feeling that relief must be afforded at the present session of Congress. No fied with present condition of affairs. Every business interest feels the pressure and we demand relief from Congress.

To answer this demand several members of Congress have already introduced bills bearing upon the subject, differing from each other in many points but all agreeing upon one point, viz: The necessity for free banking. In this they have struck the key note. The country needs a more enlarged system of banking and especial'y is a lower rate of interest needed. This last can be accomplished only by making money more plentiful.

The South, especially, needs a greatly enarged money circulation, the present supply being wholly inadequate to her needs. What the South wants is free banking and ess interest. To obtain this latter, we are in favor of a new loan which shall be substituted for the old ones, the rate for which shall be four and a balf per cent. The National banks will not like this so well, but the people and the business men in particular will like it much better.

All schemes for a contraction of the currency we are opposed to, for it will tend to produce business embarassments, and dis-

We believe that some solution of the difficulty will be aimed at this session, and we only hope it may be such a one as will answer the necessities of the people and afford the relief desired.

The Spanish Gunboats. The following, which we take from the Philadelphia Telegraph, so exactly expresses our own feelings and views that we copyhe more readily that its terseness adds to its force : " Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill which goes straight to the point of the Cuba business, and which deserves a full consideration. Reciting the fact that thirty gunboats have been built in our shipyards for use against Cuba, a colony struggling for independence, it declares that those gunboats should not be allowed to depart from our ports during the continuant of the insurrection. In short, that the United States, honorably observing her neutral obligations to Spain, will also refuse to help Spain to suppress a revolution. From the first we have urged that this very ground ought to be taken by our government. If he President feels that he has as yet no law or authority for doing so, Congress ought to romptly supply that authority. For what s that position? It is one of real and true neutrality-instead of the sham neutrality which deems all rights to one party and grants all favors to the other. If this Republic cannot at least be neutral, when neighboring people are trying to achiev independence, and if it must perforce plac our shipyards at the disposal of every tyran who has an insurrection to suppress, the sooner we get rid of some words in the De claration of Independence the better."

The admission of Virginia is still delayed for what reason or reasons we do not know Certain it is that Virginia has generali ulfilled all the conditions imposed upo her, and has met every requirement of Con gress She has elected a Governor again whom nothing can be said. She has rati fied the Fifteenth Amendment. She has acted with a spirit of moderation which we cannot but commend. Why then is her admission to the Union so long delayed, and that too in the face of the President's advice that she be "fully restored to her place i the family of States." We do not see any pretext upon which to base this unnecessary delay. Virginia has

done in good faith all that was required e her by Congress. Now let Congress do it part according to its promises We have seen it hinted that the admi sion of Virginia is delayed because of the what ground is that for the punishment of Virginia, who has fulfilled hers to the very

letter? We insist that Virginia should be

right to do so,

Merice

ws we published yesterday

that the republic in every direction is like the strata underneath—volcanic. There

vere armed fictions fighting in Queretard issurrection in Michoacan: approximately

in the field in Jaliaco: at Mazarian a revolu

tion was hourly expected; federal troops had been attacked in the State of Mexico, a few

leagues from the capital; disturbances had

on of government troops had joined the cubia losurgents; there had been dreadful

rioting and an attack upon a Protestaut con

gregation at Puebla; the whole republic is is full of pronunciamientos, and General Al-

latore had informed the government that he

had no confidence in his troops to defend

the administration. Such is the picture

presented in one day's news. The truth is

this chronic condition of disorder is culmi-

nating to a point when the United States

will have to be called upon to reconstruc

Mexico and to govern it. That, undoubt

edly, is the inevitable destiny of the country,

and the sooner it comes the better for the

This is all very true, but the Herald ap

pears to commit the mistake of supposi

that there is a government in Mexico. Ther

is no such thing now and there has not been

for many years past. There is a governmen which pretends to govern Mexico, but it

authority is laughed at and it is powerled

to command in any state where some local

chieftain does not find it to his interest to

pretend to support the "government!" Even

then the support is merely nominal and bu

gives the "government" the privilege of

sending its officers through that particular

state to pick up the few crumbs which the

local great man accords it, and that is all

the "government" gets in the way of rev

In another state some other local great

man is short of funds and wishes to "make

raise." To that end he issues a "pronun

ciamiento" against the first thing he happen

o think of, hangs out his banners on any

anche not less than two miles from town

hires an "army" of four or five hundred men

at fifty cents per day, no rations, clothing or

anything else being issued, and the army

eing ready he marches on to the capital of

the State. Perhaps the "government" mer

may fire two or three shots at him, but the

chances are that they will surrender and

oin his forces without a shot. That state is

then at war with the "government." The

bold rebel compels a forced loan of from

fifty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars

from the city. [Forced loan is the Mexican

erm ; in English it would be called robbery.

The loan made he pays his patriotic

soldiers who are then ready to join any

against him, the "government," or, in short,

against anything or anybody. [Soldiering

in Mexico is not a very dangerous trade.

after the Illustrious Rebel has paid off his

army he finds that he has quite a large

amount of ready cash and becomes loyal at

once. He treats with the government and

offers to lay down his arms if the govern-

ment grants a free pardon to him and to all

concerned. The government, unable to

clared and the foreign papers are soon pub-

lishing the important fact that the rebellion

in the State of Neuv. Leon or Zacatecas, as

the case may be, is at an end. The gov-

ernment resumes possession; the troops of the ex-Illustrious Rebel become the heroic

champions of the government. The gov-

ernment makes a "forced loan" and gets

some sorely needed money. The citizens

take the thing as a matter of course, pay

their forced loan, and are in a blissful state

of uncertainty as to whether the "govern-

ment" or the Illustrious Rebel is the govern-

warm supporter of the government, and

ern them by force would require a standing

We think that Mexico had better get a lit.

tle more civilized or-still better-depope-

lated before we talk of annexing ber.

do so at present would be about as wise

it would be for the editor of the Herald

The Roanoke Valley.

We referred a week or two since to #

e-opening of the Roanoke Valley Railroad

and endorsed the proposition of the Clarker

ville paper to place the Road bed at the

disposal of Dr. Hawkins and the Seaboard Railroad.

Since the matter has assumed a serious of

rather encouraging aspect, we again insist

that the rich Valley of the Rosnok

should have an outlet by rail. The

town of Clarkesville is located at the june-

tion of the Dan and Staunton Rivers. The

country on the two rivers is rich, and there

must of necessity be an immense amount of

wheat and tobacco raised which seeks a mar-

ket either in Petersburg, Richmond or Nor-

folk-this produce, the bulk of it, if the

road is re-established, would pass over the

Raleigh and Gaston Road, and could be di

verted over the Sea Board Road. And

aside from this, the Valley Road, two-thirds

of its length would pass through our own

State, and be of incalculable benefit to the

We say place it in the hands of the two

Presidents named, because there seems to

be a lack of money or something else

with the old stockholders, preventing any

action on their part. When we refer to this

fact, we do so in no unkind feeling, but in

sympathy, knowing as we do that all were

made poor in consequence of the late war:

and if by any means the road can be re-

established, it was benefit them to the ex-

tent, that they will be enabled to ship

Any project that will benefit the people

of North Carolina, or our neighbors, we en

dorse and advocate-and we believe this to

be one of the schemes looking in that di-

region. All who are acquainted with the

rich valley of the Rosnoke, know that there

is no better tabacco growing country in South. The best tobacco is made in M

was only a little advertising dodge.

the establishment of a republic.

only national paper in North Carolina." We

publish this that other papers in the State

may realize what a brilliant jewel the State

their produce to a choice of markets.

counties of Granville and Warren.

attempt to "annex" a hornet's nest.

don't rebel again until his cash is gon

when the same thing is gone over with.

ment. The Illustrious Rebel becomes

other local great man who will "prono

Mexicans and for the world."

of Mexico, says: "The chr

A General Amnesty. The New York Herald, in speaking of the Our views on this subject are so STANDARD that we deem a re-iteration of ition of Mexico has been that of revolu them entirely unnecessary. What we have on and lasurrection for the last twenty ears, or, indeed, through its whole history, and the disease seems to be getting worse.

But, while we are liberalavowed our purpose to forget the past, and labor for the future welfare of the country, we cannot quietly listen to the murmurs and misrepresentations of the "Democratic" press against a government which has exercised mercy towards the leading spirits in the late rebellion to a degree that challenges the admiration of the whole civilized world. With a grace, ill-conceived, and a lack of

gratitude that would look bad even among the savage, some of the leading organs of the "Democracy" twits the National Au-thorities with the example (!) set this coun try by the French Emperor, in his course towards Rochefort, Rochefort, (says this "Democratic" expounder of mercy,) who has done his utmost to bring the imperial rule into disrepute and disgrace, bar, now pardoned all his offences and is allowed a safe conduct to Paris where he receives popular ovations and is nominated for the Corns Legislatiff. It thinks Rochefort "must be a had type of humanity if he does not feel some sentiment of gratitude" for such a remarkable exhibition of clemency. The editor proceeds at length to contrast the generous conduct of Napoleon with the aleged severity of our own Government to ward the States lately im rebellion.

We should be surprised if Rochefort felt otherwise than grateful—we expect he feels very much so-and we should be pleased to know that such a feeling prevailed in the South, It does not! Look at Georgia-do you find any gratitudes down there? Has she not hurled defiances in the teeth of the Government? Do not our telegraphic disnatches of yesterday noon foreshadow a errible state of thing a in Georgia? Are we not told that the proclamation of Governor Bullock will fail to call a quorum of the Legislature together in Atlanta? Have we not seen published cards from members of this same Legislature, declaring that they would never ce asent to ratify the fifteenth amendment, and that the colored members elect should never be allowed to take their

These are manifestations of gratitude for the forgiving spirit of the Government to war is the South, after her attempt to tear low n the Union and from its ruins establish great Southern slaveocracy. We say the heeks of soun; of the "Democracy" are incapable of blushing—they know noth, ing of gratitude, and care less for the great wrongs which they have perpetrated. Jd Rochefort attempted to disgrace the

mperial rule, Jefferson Davis did more when e tore down the national emblem that waved over Fort Sumter, and sent his armed forces to murder Union men and desroy our Government. Yet Mr. Davis has just returned to his Southern home, where his admirers give him most enthusiastic

Rocktort shed ink; Mr. Davis did mor be shed blood, and yet he does not require a "safe conduct" to revisit the land he as so cursed. "He comes and goes as freely as any other citizen; enjoys all the rights of person and property that are open to the most loyal, with exception of the right of being chosen to office, and Congress per to restore this right to him any moment, as it has done to many of his confederates."

No; our government has nothing to learn from any other government, in the way of magnanimity. Our readers know that see are not taking exceptions to this liberality and magnanimity-we do not look upon it grudgingly-it is good policy, and we deire with our whole heart to see it extended; nor do we believe that any good citize will undervalue it, or endeavor to make its ecipients discontented. But we must be allowed most respectfully to protest against the manner and matter of certain "Demo eratic" papers in regard to a subject of which they ought to speak in the most grateful terms.

The truth is the Mexicans are a nation of Insurrectionary Movements in Russin. semi-barbarians and are incapable of self-The epidemic of revolution which has of government or of being governed. To govate been so prevalent throughout Western Europe, says the New York Herald, now threatens to invade the Russian Empire From the fact that the outbreak has been plotted to transpire on February 17, which is the anniversary of the emancipation of the seris, it would appear that the discontent is general. Emancipation was naturally followed by greater freedom of thought and action, and the masses are concerting how to lessen the yoke of despotism under which they have so long toiled. These warnings may, perhaps, cause the Czar to study still nore intimately the wants of his people and thereby avoid a struggle. Like the Emperor of the French he might yet appease the discontent, and by meeting the desires of the people he would avoid a contest that nenaces to involve the land in scenes of bloodshed and strife. The power of the revolution caused by progress and enlightenment is overwhelming, and although armed opposition may allay its course for a brief period eventually it will surpass all

The nomination by the President of Edrin M. Stanton to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court was confirm ed by the Senate, without any reference, by a vote of forty-six to eleven. This is a high tribute to Mr. Stanton's character, and a handsome compliment to his former services. Of his ability and fitness for the position there can be no doubt. The appointment is a good one. Of it the New York Times says: "It is not, however, as the partizan or politician, but as the patriot rising above all partisan politics, that Mr. Stanton will go into history. His fame will not rest upon his past career as an acivocate, nor ever on his future career as a Judge. It is Stanton the War Secretary-the Carnot of Amer ica-perfect in courage, tireless in energy, and unmoved in patriotism in the dark hour of the country, who will be remembered by those that shall come after us. The public confidence in his unflinching integ rity and patriotism, and in the furnace, have induced a general congratulation over his elevation to the Supreme Bench-congratulation not so much on his account as the country's.

leaburg, Virginia, and the counties of Per The telegraph announces the death of den. Edwin M. Stanton. By his death son, Granville and Warren, in our Stat he country has lost a great man. During Two books from the pen of Mrs. McFar-land-Richardson are soon to be published and doubtless will attain an immense circu-lation.—*Ecchange*. the war his indomitable will and untiring energy did much to gain the victory for the Union cause. As a war minister he was perfect. But a few days before his death Since reading the above we are inclined to believe that the killing of Richardson e was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and was confirmed by the Supreme Court, and in a manner which was a high compliment to his char-acter and services as a public man. He has The Spanish General Prim publicly de clares that there has been no change in the not lived to enjoy the honor thus conferred opinion of the government or Cortes on the upon him, but we are sure he would have subject of the monarchy. The crown will filled it with bonor to himself and to the be offered to the Duke of Genoa, but should country had he live to exercise its functions. he decline it, the government will not favor In our next issue we shall give ended account of the history of this eminent man than we can to day. The Wilmington Post claims to be "the

It seems impossible to abate the pigeon misance at the City Hall.—Wil. Star. "Shine your light" in their eyes, and the birds will become so blind as not to find their way back to the Hall,

War of Words. nate review of the year new drawing to a close, discovers the thoughtful and observing, a period three hundred and sixty-five days, which for bitter denunciation and personal vituperation, is without a parallel. We would turn over a leaf upon the whole, and make it a blank in the history of our State, were it

not that the record of violent politicians and seekers after strife ought to be kept against them. We will not, however, re count all the wrongs that have been perpe trated, nor drag the participants from their hiding places. If they have repented and are ashamed, in the name of mercy we pass

But it is a fact, that the English vocabu lary has been taxed and new words coined to bring into disrepute the character of the Republican party. Political principles have not alone been attacked, but the private character of the very best men have been assaulted and maligned. Notwithstanding this "war of words," the party have stood firm, and battled manfully against the "intelligence, the cunning, and the wisdom," of the great lights of the "Democracy"-it has come forth from the fire refined, and prepared to bear the severest tests which may be brought against it through the twelve months that are now spread out before it The fact has been fully established, that Republican form of government is dear

in the affections of the people, and can and has, withstood the mighty assaults of its

Words are mere sounds-principles are eternal! and the principles of this day, as inderstood and endorsed by the people of the United States, will be handed down from generation to generation, as long as

This is a fitting occasion to speak a word of cheer and congratulation, to our friends who have stood firm in the cause of Truth. Equal Justice and Freedom! We have done but a simple duty-a duty we owe to the present, and a duty we owe to those who are to come after us. Let us never shirk this duty; but instill our principles into the minds and hearts of the youth, and the idea put forth by the friends of an imperial Government, that men are incapable self government, will find no advocates in

It Must Stop.

The Wilmington Journal predicts bloc shed if the "militia bill" is passed. We see no danger of such an event, or if blood doe ensue it will be shed by men who have no claim upon the sympathy of any law abiding people, for it will be the blood of criminals who defy the law and murder innocent

We have no desire to see bloodshed. The has been enough blood poured on American soil to wash away the sins of the world, But our desire for peace is not suddenly born. We have plead for peace for many months. We have urged the "Democratic papers to use their influence to stop the Ku Klux murders and outrages which have caused a reign of terror in many portions of the State. Yet no "Democratic" paper joined us in our endeavors for peace. They contented themselves with not openly favor ing them and by preserving an entire silence upon the matter. Had the "Democratic" papers united in condemning the Ku Klux that organization could not have existed, leges concerning America which are denied and there would be no necessity for the militia bill. They did not, and there has been no peace, for Republicans at least, for many months. Murders and outrages have become so common that we have ceased to record them. This order of things cannot be permitted to exist and will not.

The helpless must be protected against the assaults of the wicked, and if blood must flow, it bad better be the blood of murderers and assassins than of inoffensive me whose only crime is their political belief.

We are sorry to see the "Democratic" papers threatening armed resistance to the militia bill. Such threats will not avail any more than the puny power of a new rebellion can resist the will of the State and National governments.

We favor the militia bill-not to oppres any citizen or any class of citizens; not for any political advantage; not to infringe upon the right- of any man or any set of men; but to protect peaceful citizens against the attacks of villians. This murdering and outraging citizens-white or colored-be cause of their political opinions must stop. If it is stopped without using the power granted by the new bill, so much the better for all, and we carnestly hope that such may be the case. If it does not, then it must be stopped by the strong arm of the State. -But one thing is fixed as irrevocably as were the laws of the Medes and Persians-the murdering and outraging of peaceful citizens

At Meare's Bluff, near the City of Wil-

mington, there is being established a manufactory for the making of guano, under the name of the Navassa Guano Company. . In the Wilmington Journal we find an account of this establishment, which we transfer to our columns. The Journal says :

"In the immense drying room we found

a carge of phosphate, the first importation by the Company, undergoing the drying process. From thence it is conveyed into an adjacent building and crushed, and then lifted into the third story, from whence it is fed into four immense hoppers and ground. The works for mixing are near by and ready for work. The engine is a powerful and handsome piece of machinery, of sufficient capacity for the extensive operations of the Company. "The Brimstone Furnace and Acid Cham

ber are in an advanced state of completion. The latter is a very large building. The chamber proper is a hall one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty-two wide and twenty five high, lined throughout with lead, This lend coating is now being put on. Outside of this several feet is the frame, of most substantial workmanship. The whole building presents quite a formidable appearance It will be but a few days before this com

pany gets under full operation. Before the ppening of Spring it will be prepared to meet the demands of the farmers for a first class fertilizer. We look upon the establishment of such industrial enterprises in our midst with much satisfaction, and as the sures We trust the article of guano will prove all that the farmer desires, and that the business

of the company may increase from year to We see that Hon. John T. Deweese is look-

ing out for the interests of Raleigh. On Monday he introduced the following reso-Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treas

ury be requested to take into consideration the crection of a suitable building for the accommodation of United States courts, postoffices, internal revenue, and other offices of the Government in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, and to report to this House his views in regard to the matter, with an estimate of the cost of the building.

"What is conscience?" asked a teacher.

"An inward monitor," was the sharp reply of a smart little fellow. "And what is a monitor?" "One of the iron-clads."

A man named Taylor, clerk in the Bancroft House in Maysville, Ohio, was shot and killed by a stranger in a quarrel about cards in a gambling house in that place last night.

The boy was right. A great many of the "Democratic" consciences down this way are not only iron-clad but able to break "Faith," said Pai, "one never losses anything by being polite."

We regret to see that many of the leading papers of the country favor the removal me tax, or its reduction. We are opposed to the removal, and hope that all other taxes will be greatly reduced by fore the income tax is ever meddle with. It is the most equitable and just any tax and is the one least oppressive. is a tax which is paid only by those who able to pay it, for if one has not a certain amount of income he has no tax to The requirements of the government large, and to do away with a tax white brings in so much money and is so litt

felt we consider would be entirely who The poor man has no income tax to p The man who makes a thousand dollars h no income tax to pay. It is only those who incomes are over one thousand dollars who are taxed, and any man who has over athou sand dollars per year can afford to pay the dollars per hundred on the excess, This tax dollars per manufacture able to pay, and  $t_0$  is paid by those who are able to pay, and  $t_0$ abolish it would be a very bad policy. The poor people are taxed enough now, and a h but fair that the rich should be made give to the government a small percentage of their profits.

We have noticed for some time that ther was a very great demand for colored laber in the Southern States, and that good prices were being offered, with other inducements to secure the number of hands desired From our own State quite a number have gone, and from Virginia the number have been larger.

It cannot be denied that the colored man greatly prefers to remain where his friends are, and where he was raised—they are in this respect very different from the white see are naturally inclined to seek new scene -they love their old native place, and are content to remain, if they can,

There must be some very pressing cause therefore, to induce the great numbers that have and are going to the cotton States of the South. We do not think we err in sue. gesting one or two reasons: The first is they are too poor to buy land in this and the State of Virginia. The next is, then is not the same interest taken by the land owners in agricultural pursuits, and there is no employment for the colored men. And there is still another cause for this extraordinary exodus; to-wit: In many localities they are a persecuted people—they have been made to suffer at the hands of unknown parties, and they niether feel safe in person or in whatever of property they may as mire-hence, they consent to change the esidence, wherever living prices are held a

Admitting, then, the fact that they leave some and kindred to seek employment in a distant State, and the oft repeated story that they are a lazy, indolent class is settledthat they are neither paupers or thieves. We say this refutes the assertion-and prove what we have often said, that the colons population of the South are not only inlustrious but in every way reliable as laborers, and upon these grounds we have opposed the introduction of Chinese labor in he South. The French cable question is still exci-

attitude of the French managers needs and richly deserves a severe rebuke. For a forto American citizens is the extreme of impudence. The United States should demand an explanation and if not granted, or if unsatisfactory, the French cable should be thrown into the sea and not allowed to touch American soil.

ing considerable attention. The impudent

WHO KNOWS ?- The New York Hereid employs a man who closes every article he writes with the pertinent query Quien subs? Somebody ought certainly to enlighten this genius on the leading political and social questions of the day. Will any one do it? Quien subs!—Phil. Press.

As the phrase " Quien sabe?" corresponds to the American "I don't know" we think that the Herald man is correct for it is evident that he does not know. Let the light shine into his bewildered mind and let him receive that knowledge he so ardently de-

There was no session of the special court yesterday, there being no cases for trial.-More evidence why the Court ought not

to be abolished. Let the Judge withdray

from the city for a day or two, and case will be waiting for his return. The demand for colored labor in the far

The demand for colored labor in the far South increases. Gentlemen are now in various parts of Virginia hiring hands for their plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana, and there are also agents there for whole communities of planters in the Gulf States. The inducements held out for the emigration of the colored people to the cotton and sugar States are very greathigh wages, ground for gardens, &c., &c. Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service bill was ported in the Senate yesterday from the hediciary Committee, amended so as to capital recommendations to office by member of Congress, and the clause allowing such recommendations in response to written to quests from heads of departments is strick

Up to 7 o'clock on Sunday evening three bodies, Mrs. Swank, her eldest daughter. and youngest child were found in the mise at Stockton, near Hazleton. The youngest child was in the older one's arms, with a sheet wrapped around it. They were all badly crushed.

In Hungary a land owner was lately at-tacked by one of his servants, in a forest, and killed. His right arm was then cut off. and a piece of paper, with the following words, placed beside it: "Here hast thou the hand with which thou hast whipped me." The murderer was arrested Early in the week, in Lee and Mation counties, Va., on the border of Tennesser,

Assistant Assessor Smith and a United States cavalryman named John Boyle were shot and badly wounded by bushwhackers, while searching for illicit whisky stills in the mountains. "So you are going to keep a school," said a young lady to her old aunt. "Well, no my part, sooner than do that, I would many a widower with nine children."

"I should prefer that myself," was the ply; but where is the widower?" The election for members of the Tenn see Constitutional Convention took place of Saturday. The utmost indifference was ed in Nashville, and all over th State there was very little interest taken

A petition is being circulated in Lafa; ette, Indiana, asking Congress to refuse admission to the Union to any State not be represented, whose constitution permits the traffic in liquors for other than medicinal

Senator Schurz of Missouri has drawn at a bill and prepared a speech in support of the civil service, which he intends to urge on the Prussian bureauocratic plan. He wil press the matter on the Senate as soon as he

A sharp old gentleman traveling out West got a seat beside his xile in a car by reques-ting the young man who sat beside her to please watch that woman while he went into another car, as she had fits.

Six months ago, the town of Calvert, Texas, existed mostly on paper, containing about fifty houses and three hundred souls; now there are over one thousand building-